The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,434.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Street, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Tuticorin	27
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ [illegible]	28
„ Vingorla	20	„ Negapatam......March	2
„ Goa	20	„ Pondicherry	3
„ Carwar	21	„ Madras	5
„ Mangalore	22	„ Masulipatam	6
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	7
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Calicut	24	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Beypore	24	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	10
„ Alleppey	25	Arrives CALCUTTA	12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batav[illegible] Pontianak, Atcheen, P[illegible] the Messageries [illegible] panies.

N.B.—No Car[illegible]

STEAM CO[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
KASHGAR	E. I. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton,
				March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY, POSITIVELY.

THE fine Steamer ERL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 250 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 19th February positively. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th February 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BENGAL, Walker, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, discharging in the Sassoon's Dock, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 16th February 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S[illegible]NK-SOME HALL, arrived from LIVERPO[illegible] [illegible]sted to SEND their BILLS of LADING and [illegible]ERS for our inspection [illegible] VERY of the[illegible]

No CL[illegible]

be [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH,
CASTE.
ESTER ECCLES.................Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,
THE OCTOROON.
ZOE.................Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay.
TUESDAY, THE OCTOROON.
WEDNESDAY, EAST LYNNE.
THURSDAY, SCHOOL.
FRIDAY, EAST LYNNE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

FOR ONE NIGHT MORE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY
IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Séance to commence at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Body of the Hall......Rs. 2 | Gallery..........Re. 1.

Reserved Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, without extra charge, where the plan of the Hall can be seen.

Application for private Séances in private houses to be made at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars will be available after the performance to both Colaba and Byculla.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, SCREW TOPS.

TO BE LET, for the coming Hot Season at MATHERAN, the nicely furnished house known as THE BYKE. Rent Rs. 600. For plans and list of Furniture apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, A FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the MARINE LINES from March to October. For terms apply to the

MANAGER, PURVIS' AGENCY,
Opposite the Custom House.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 18th February, at ½ past 3 o'clock, the Undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at this Stable 15 well-bred ARAB HORSES, some PERSIANS and AUSTRALIANS, to close account of various Dealers proceeding to their country.

Gentlemen desirous to sell their Horses, Carriages, or Harness will be pleased to send them to the Stables as early as practicable.

Catalogues will be had on application at the Stable.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next at 3-30 P. M., at the residence in house No. 14, Hornby Row, Fort, of DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esquire, Chairman of the above Committee, to transact the following business:—

1. To lay before the Subscribers the Report of the Committee.
2. To pass resolutions regarding the disposal of the balance of the said Fund in the hands of the Committee.

Dated this 17th day of February 1876.

THAKURDASS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretary to the above Committee.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle in the City of Bombay, on the Twenty-ninth day of March 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, adopting, either in its present form, or with such alterations therein as may be approved of by the Directors of the Company, or to which they may be able to obtain the sanction of [illegible]

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REVISED PRICED CATALOGUES of the undernoted Departments are now ready and can be had upon application.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

OILMAN'S STORES.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

GLASS WARE AND LAMPS.

TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY.

PORCELAIN AND STONE WARES.

TOILET REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS TO
8, RAMPART ROW,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERY AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

HIRTS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.	WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Irish Linen Fronts and Wristbands. Rs. 25, 32-8, 37-8 and 42 8 per half dozen. PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, with Collars attached, neat patterns, and good washing colours. Rs. 36 per half dozen. FINE LONG CLOTH DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts. Rs. 10 each. "THE NEW OXFORD CLOTH SHIRT," with Collar attached, a thoroughly strong article for rough wear. Rs. 36 per half dozen. "THE ZEPHYR SHIRT," same material as above, but thinner. Rs. 36 per half dozen. FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, of the best Saxony all-Wool Flannel, well shrunk, Rs 8 8 each.

[illegible]DIA GAUZE VESTS, thin for Warm Weather Wear, half and long

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S Kemp, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street

NOTICES.

DISINFECTANT.—THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY COMPANY have sent a Consignment of their CELEBRATED DISINFECTANT to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Price Rs. 25 per cask of 2 Cwts.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low [illegible] RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, [illegible] and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA at the CLUB HOUSE at 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, to consider the following proposal:—

To PURCHASE the BUILDINGS now rented by the Club and raise FUNDS for that purpose.

FRED. SPRING,
Captain R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.

Club of Western India, Poona, 8th February 1876.

NOTICE.

THE first issue of a WEEKLY PAPER, entitled "THE TRUE REFORMER," and intended to fill the place of the late *Indian Observer*, will be published shortly; and intending SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES to the Undersigned, who will edit the new paper with the assistance of many of the able contributors to the *Observer*, who have already promised him their support. ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS are NOT REQUIRED, but early registration of names is desirable. RATES of SUBSCRIPTION will be Rs. 5 quarterly without Postage, and Rs. 6 with Postage.

H. W. STAINFORTH,
7, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER at the RODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, on the 29th February 1876 and following days:—

410 Logs of about 2,500 Candies measurement on which a moderate upset price will be placed, will be sold on the following terms:—

1. 25 per cent. deposit on all purchases at the conclusion of each day's sale.
2. Balance to be paid and Timber removed by the 25th March 1876.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
Superintendent Timber Depot, Karwar.

Karwar, 12th February 1876.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have this day COMMENCED BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS at

MAHABLESHWER.

Parties coming up for the Season will find it both more convenient and economical to obtain their supplies from us, which we guarantee to be of the best quality. As we shall aim at supplying nearly all demands, our stock by the end of February will comprise Beer, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Oilmanstores, Kerosine Oil, Confectionery, Provisions in tin, Glassware, Crockery-ware Cutlery, Plated-ware, Books, Shoes, Stationery, Ammunition, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Books, Shirts, Hats, Gloves, Perfumery, Riding Requisites, Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO

(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBL to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE.

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-ro Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, F carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Faldstools, [illegible] Benches, [illegible] Carpets, Vel Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emman Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Sl Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Clo Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „	„ 100
Pyramidal 16 „	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, co plete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the B MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Hor

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, ve light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Hal[illegible]

INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH FEB. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market advices continue in the same despondent strain, and although prices both on the spot and to arrive are unchanged, quotations for Surats must be accepted as almost entirely nominal. Yesterday's closing message through Reuter reported the tone as dull, Surats very dull, sales 10,000 bales, but private telegrams speak of the depression as extreme, Surats irregular and all but unsaleable. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 8,000, actual imports 13,000 bales

From New York, Mid-Uplands on the spot is quoted at 12⅞ cents., a decline of [illegible] and March shipment at 13 cents. per lb., which also marks a decline of about the same extent. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are :—

	1876	1875	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts	16,000	16,000	17,000
Five days' "	77,000	67 000	87,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,259,000	2,797,000	2,913,000

From Manchester we hear through private messages that Piece Goods continue dull and unchanged. The exports of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. to India for the first fortnight of the current month show full average supplies of all kinds for Bombay, but comparatively moderate for Calcutta.

At the Dutch Coffee auction yesterday prices were irregular. Good ordinary Java was quoted at from 56½ to 57½ florins. In London the Coffee Market was active at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation Ceylon and Good Ordinary Native Mysore, however, being unaltered. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was quoted 10s. per ton higher, Cochin unchanged. Seeds are the same as on the previous day.

Bar Silver yesterday was still at 54½d. per oz. Consols this morning are not quoted; French Rentes at 105½.

The announcement that no allotments of Council Drafts were made at the usual fortnightly bidding [illegible] yesterday, has taken people here by surprise, especially after the definite declaration by Government on the previous day that they had no intention of interrupting the usual course of finance. In all probability the Government minimum was fixed at an impracticable figure, but this while in keeping with the letter, is in direct contravention of the spirit of the official announcement, and has naturally had a most unsettling effect on business. For the time being STERLING EXCHANGE has had an upward tendency imparted to it, rates being quite 1-16d. higher all round since yesterday, but the after influence cannot fail to be doubly effective in depressing the value of the rupee. What is not drawn for now will have to come on the market later on, and possibly when the demand for remittance to this side is ever less than it now is, meantime the Banks will probably provide for their wants by Silver, and every additional ounce of the metal which comes out will have a depressing effect. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 25/32d. per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 5-32d. "
Credits	3 "	1s. 9¼d. "
Documents	3 "	1s. 9 3-16d. "

On Calcutta rates are firm at 3/16 premium for demand, 60 days' sight nominal at 99⅝. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand is still very slow and rates are unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull and the few transactions reported to-day have generally been at lower rates. Bank of Bombays are quiet at 40½ per cent. premium. Land and Press shares are unaltered throughout. In Spinning and Weaving there has been next to nothing doing, and the only movements reported are a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance and Rs. 5 per share in New Dhurramseys.

The COTTON MARKET is particularly dull to-day, and but few transactions are reported. Not only are the home advices weaker than ever, but the slight advance in Exchange renders prices here still further from Liverpool rates than they were formerly. Supplies continue small. Yesterday's receipts were 4,834 bales, making 23,839 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are only just steady. The steamer Branksome Hall has been put on the berth for Liverpool engaging part cargo at £1-17-6, and it is reported that the City of Baltimore will also take the berth, with part cargo on owner's account. By sail there is no change, £2-2-6 being the quotation for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are as dull as ever again to-day, and we do not hear of a single sale of importance. Prices are nominally the same.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Serendib, 255 tons, Captain Danan, sailed

skins, Currimbhoy Jewajee and Co; 202 bags myrabollams, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 25 cases cardamoms, Kessowjee Jadowjee.

St Olaf s—2,000 bags sunfeeseed, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 5 bags bedia nuts and 14 packages aniseed, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 147 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Gouldass; 114½ cwts coir yarn, Thakersee Khetsee; 5 bales hides, 6 cases peacock feathers and 10 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Assur; 101 bales hemp, Jetha Gangjee; 99 cwts coffee, A C Dady and Co; 600 packages wet dates, Ebram Hassum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Europa s,—5 cases ginger, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mars s,—4,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s,—50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Peshawur s, 50 bales cotton, Peel—Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s,—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot,—150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Eschol s,—100 bales cotton, N Kunkler and Co; 21½ bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

City Camp,—6,200 packages linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s,—2 cases Cambay-stone, Veerchund Custoorchund; 5 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 20 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 54 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 92 bales twist, The New D. P S and W Co; 15 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 25 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 15, bales twist, C Byramjee; 77 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebraham; 26 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 1 case Cambay-stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 12 cases fishmaws and shark fins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s,—20 bales twist, H Cowasjee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3 Richard Wright, ship, Cruickshank, from Cardiff.
21 Olaff, ss, Carl, from Cardiff.
28 Rampor, ss, Wilkinson from Cardiff.
29 Sarah Ann, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
29 Diamond, H M ship. Bosanquet, from Lama.
29 Djafferia, ss, Mansor, from Zeila.
30 Dalhousie, H M S, Powell, from Bombay.
30 Victoria Prince, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
30 Briton, H M S, Brine, from Socotra.
31 Teazer, ss. Wodehouse, from Socotra.
Feb. 1 Valetta, ss, Murrell from Cardiff.
2 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Bombay.
2 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, from Bombay.
2 Bucentaur, ss, Steele, from Suez.
2 Svend, ss, Aaris, from Colombo.
3 Indus, ss, Stewart, from Southampton.
3 Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, from Bombay.
3 Meikong ss, Foache, from Shanghai.
3 Timor, ss, Brown, from Bombay.
3 [illegible] from Venice.
4 Glantinlas, ss, Wilcox, from Calcutta.
5 Mars, ss, Druscovich, from Trieste.
5 Zerbino, s, Dewdney, from Bombay.
6 Cella, ss H lmes, from Bombay.
6 Serendib, ss, Dorman, from London.
6 Scots Gray, ss, Grant, from Jeddah.
6 Stephenson, ss, Williams, from Jeddah.
7 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, from Suez.
7 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Bombay.
7 Tcherkask, ss, Bravacich, from Jeddah.
7 Merkara, ss, Balantine, from London.
7 Remus, ss, Chalmers, from Coconada.
8 Sarthe, F T S, Guiband, from Saigon.
8 Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Bombay.
9 Stanley, ss, Jarvis, from West H'pool.
9 Aveyron, F T S, ——, from Toulon.
10 Amilia, ss, Batty, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2 Bucentaur, ss, Steele, to Bombay.
3 Dalhousie H M S, Powell, to Vingorla.
3 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to Marseilles.
3 Svend, ss, Aaris, to London.
3 Indus, ss, Stewart, to Calcutta.
3 Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, to Liverpool.
3 Meikong, s, Foache, to Marseilles.
4 Olaff, ss, Carl, to Rangoon.
4 Djafferia, ship, Mansoor, to Zeila.
4 Timor, ss, Brown, to London.
4 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.
4 Glantinlas, ss, Wilcox, to London.
5 Briton, H M S, Brine, to Portsmouth.
5 Mars, ss, Druscovich, to Bombay.
6 Sarah Ann, ss, Clark, to Rangoon.
6 Victoria Prince, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
6 Zerbino, ss, Dewdney, to Liverpool.
6 Cella, ss, Holmes, to Liverpool.
6 Scots Gray, ss, Grant, to Rangoon.
7 Rampor, ss, Wilkinson, to Rangoon.
7 Valetta, ss, Murrell, to Rangoon
7 Serendib, ss, Dorman, to Bombay.
7 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Southampton.
7 Tcherkask, ss, Bravacich, to Bombay.
7 Merkara, s, Balantine, to Calcutta.
7 Remus, ss, Chalmers, to St Nazaire.
8 Diamond, H M ship, Bosanquet, to Bombay.
8 Sarthe, F T S, Guiband, to Toulon.
9 Stephenson, ss, Williams, to Bombay.
9 Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Genova.
10 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, to Kurrachee.
10 Aveyron, F T S, ——, to Saigon.
10 Amilia, ss, Batty, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Richard Wright, ship Cruickshank, from Cardiff.
Teazer, H M S, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
May Frere, I G S, Guthree, from Perim.
Stanley, ss, Jarvis, from West H'pool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·899
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet bulb thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·2
Minimum do. do	70·4
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	341

HIGH COURT.—18TH FEBRUARY.

Before the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honorable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

639-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonebai widow and another vs Rahimbhoy Hub bhoy—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

ment by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr G H Farran, M A, to act for Mr Fox during his absence, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A D Carey, C S, to act as Collr of Salt Reuenue until further orders

Mabad Ram Patel who has been dismissed from the Office of Revenue and Police Patel of Dhamni Taluka Bhiwandi, in the Tanna Collectorate on conviction of the offence of stealing Govt wood, is hereby declared ineligible for any Govt employment.

Mr W Ramsay, Actg Collr of Khandesh, is allowed furlough to Europe for nineteen months, from 10th April 1876, under Chapter III Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for seven days under Chapter V Sec 18 (a) of the same Code.

Mr G B Reid, Actg First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from 10th April next, under Sect 10 (a) Chapter III of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to order the transfer of Mr W Woodward from Ratnagiri to Malegaon, to act as First Asst Collr of Nasik during the absence of Mr J H Grant, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr A E D Grey to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Satara and Political Agent, Satara, continuing to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Belgaum.

Mr G Norman to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Belgaum, continuing to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Poona.

Mr W H Propert to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Khandesh and Political Agent, Khandesh, but to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ratnagiri until further orders.

Mr A C Trevor to resume his substantive appointment of First Asst Collr of Broach.

Mr J B [illegible]iche to be Extra First Asst Collr and Mag of Kaira for the Panch Mâhâls, Collr of Stamp Revenue, and Agent for the Governor for the Panch Mâhâls.

Mr A A C Jervoise to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Tanna and Political Agent, Tanna, until further orders.

Mr A Keyser to act as First Asst Collr of Kanara until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg S H Banks assumed charge of the Civil medical duties of Jacobabad from the 14th Aug 1885 after office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G T Molecey to be Ex Engr, Kalàdgi.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

• Mr J W Pullen received charge of his acting appointment as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College on the 19th ultimo, before office hours.

Mr Dayabhai Motiram Jaghirdar received charge of the Nariad High School on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

Messrs B B Limayè and K N Bhangamkor delivered over and received charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Sub-Division, on the 2nd inst, after office hours.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 28.)

War office, Pall Mall, 28th January, 1876.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants from the Unattached List to be Sub-Lieutenants in the following Regiments, the antedates not to carry back pay :—

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Henry Vincent Higgins, vice William R., Viscount Helmsley, resigned. Dated 11th February, 1875.

3rd Dragoon Guards, John Anstruther Smith-Cuninghame, in succession to Lieutenant H E. Rose, transferred to the 4th Hussars. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Lindesay Cole Parker, in succession to Lieutenant R. Owen, transferred to the 14th Hussars. Dated 11th February, 1875.

4th Dragoon Guards, Clarence Edward West, in succession to Lieutenant F. C. Pearson, transferred to the 4th Hussars. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Charles Reginald Orde, in succession to Lieutenant M. C. S. Tynte, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1875.

6th Dragoon Guards, William FitzGerald O'Shaughnessy, in succession to Lieutenant F. T. S. Rippingall, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875.

5th Lancers, Charles Lancelot Andrewes Skinner, in succession to Lieutenant A Hunt, promoted in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Dated 5th June, 1875.

6th Dragoons, The Honourable Rupert Leigh, in succession to Lieutenant H. J. Mills, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1875.

7th Hussars, William Henry Hippesley, in succession to Lieutenant Atherley, transferred to the Royal Horse Guards. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

8th Hussars, Bartle Grant, in succession to Lieutenant W. S. D. Abbott, promoted. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

18th Hussars, Frederick Tremayne Miles, in succession to Lieutenant C. A. Davies, promoted in 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 11th February, 1875.

George William Frisby, in succession to Lieutenant R. G. Kennedy, promoted in 1st Dragoons. Dated 11th February, 1875.

19th Hussars, George Richard Tufton, in succession to Lieutenant P. H. S. Barrow, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Herbert Edwards Reynolds, in succession to Lieutenant R. C. Gregg, resigned. Dated 11th February, 1875.

21st Hussars, Walter George Crole Whyndham, in succession to Lieutenant E. B. McInnis, transferred to the 9th Lancers. Dated 11th February, 1875.

1st Foot, Gerald Charles Kitson, in succession to Lieutenant T A. Irwin, promoted Captain on half-pay. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Charles Harcourt Stisted, vice D. S. W., Lord Ogilvy, transfered to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Dated 11th February 1875.

3rd Foot, David Francis Lewis, in succession to Lieutenant A. A. Barnard, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875.

4th Foot, Devereux Walter Hickman, in succession to Lieutenant M. B. Ward, deceased. Dated 11th February, 1875.

William Pitcairn Campbell, in succession to Lieutenant J. R. Mulcahy, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 10th March, 1875.

Robert Augustus Ritherdon, in succession to Lieutenant T. B. K. Web, retired. Dated 28th April 1875.

6th Foot, Arthur William Frank Jackson, in succession to Lieutenant A. Morton, promoted. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

8th Foot, Edward Levien Maisey, in succession to Lieutenant F. Moore, promoted. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

11th Foot, John Maynard Barton, in succession to Lieutenant E W. Scott, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Cecil William Park, in succession to Lieutenant G. F. Guyon, retired. Dated 5th June, 1875.

12th Foot, Mervyn E. Archdall, in succession to Lieutenant H. E. Elsden-Everard, transferred to the 29th Foot. Dated 10th March, 1875.

William Frederick Perceval, in succession to Lieutenant W. B. Ferris, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1875.

13th Foot, Arthur George Wilbraham vice T. H.

uglas Lumley, in succession to tired. Dated 10th March, 1875. succession to Lieutenant H Topp, promoted. Dated 10th March, 1875.

Brand Sapte, in succession to Lieutenant C Forte, promoted. Dated 10th March, 1875.

Robert Theophilus Hewitt Law, in succession to Lieutenant T C Fisher, retired. Dated 24th March, 1875.

William Cyril Minchin, in succession to Lieutenant W F Ashton, retired. Dated 12th May, 1875.

78th Foot, William de Bathe Hatton, vice R St. George Smith, resigned. Dated 28th April, 1875.

80th Foot, Lord Frederick Fitz Gerald, in succession to Lieutenant E R B O'Geran, deceased. Dated 11th February, 1875.

86th Foot, John Samuel Gaussen, in succession to Lieutenant C. H. Jackson, promoted to a half-pay Company. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Frederick John Tobin, in succession to Lieutenant J. J. Blake, retired. Dated 12th May, 1875.

87th Foot, Walter Latham Cox, in succession to Lieutenant W. Graham, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875.

90th Foot, Patrick Edmond Campbell Sheehan, in succession to Lieutenant F. M. Balfour, retired. Dated 5th June, 1875.

91st Foot, Gerald Lionel Joseph Goff, in succession to Lieutenant Vernon Chater, promoted. Dated 10th March, 1875.

Henry Francis Campbell Johnston, in succession to Lieutenant F. Gurney, promoted. Dated 5th June, 1875.

93rd Foot, Alfred Harold Middleton, in succession to Lieutenant C. W. S. Lowndes, promoted. Dated 28th April 1875.

95th Foot, William Wallace Dunlop, in sucession to Lieutenant B. W. Faulkner, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1875.

96th Foot, Graham Cludde Herbert, in succession to Lieutenant T. M. L. Lawder, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875.

John William Ainslie Drummond, in succession to Lieutenant A P. Tripe, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875.

97th Foot, Archibald Edward Miles, in succession to Lieutenant E. B. Crake, transferred to the Rifle Brigade. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Henry Leighton Fanshawe, vice A. Foster, transferred to the 15th Foot. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Robert Alfred Baker, in succession to Lieutenant W. J. Bowden, retired. Dated 24th March, 1875.

98th Foot, The Hon'ble Anthony Lucias Dawson, in succession to Lieutenant R. C. F. Dallas, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Frederick Canning Cortlandt Angelo, in succession to Lieutenant A. W. Stapleton, retired. Dated 11th February 1875.

100th Foot, Francis James Kempster, in succession to Lieutenant H. J. Grasett, retired. Dated 10th March, 1875.

Napier Langford Pearse, in succession to Lieutenant W. C. Barne, retired. Dated 24th March, 1875.

102nd Foot, George Arthur Shadforth, in succession to Lieutenant T B Turner, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1875.

Arthur William McKinstry, in succession to Lieutenant W H McCaskill, promoted. Dated 5th June, 1875.

104th Foot, Alfred Herrick Butler Clough, in succession to Lieutenant S N Roberts, promoted. Dated 24th March, 1875

105th Foot, The Honourable Hugh Ambers, in succession to Lieutenant R G Newbolt, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Harold Gore-Brown vice W Horse, transferred to the 95th Foot. Dated 11th February, 1875

106th Foot, George Markham Davison, in succession to Lieutenant E R Coker, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1874.

Archibald Lennox Milliken Napier, in succession to Lieutenant H C Reynolds, promoted. Dated 11th February, 1875.

The Honorable Richard Thompson Lawley, in succession to Lieutenant G R Pooley, retired. Dated 11th February, 1875

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be transferred as follows :—

2nd Life Guards, John Anstruther Smith-Cuninghame, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in succession to Lieutenant Cromartie, Marquis of Stafford, retired. Dated 29th January, 1876.

2nd Dragoons, William Henry Hippesley, from the 7th Hussars, vice R. B. W. Fisher, transferred to the 10th Hussars. Dated 29th January, 1876.

7th Hussars, The Honourable Richard Thompson Lawley, from the 106th Foot, vice W. H. Hippesley, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons. Dated 29th January, 1876.

15th Hussars, The Honourable Rupert Leigh, from the 6th Dragoons, in succession to Lieutenant W Francis, transferred to the 46th Foot. Dated 29th January, 1876.

3rd Foot, Henry Raleigh Knight, from the 28th Foot, in succession to Lieutenant W. E. R. Kelley, promoted. Dated 29th January, 1876.

5th Foot, Ernest James Robinson, from the 20th Foot, in succession to Lieutenant G. N. Wyatt, retired. Dated 29th January, 1876.

7th Foot, Graham Cludde Herbert, from the 96th Foot, vice L. H. H. P. Skinner, resigned. Dated 29th January 1876.

The Honourable Hugh Amherst, from the 105th Foot, in succession to Lieutenant F. W. Douglass, promoted Captain on half pay. Dated 29th January, 1876.

8th Foot, O'Donnel Colley Grattan, from the 19th Foot in succession to Lieutnant W. T. Dooner, promoted. Dated 29th January 1876.

17th Foot, Arthur William McKinstry from the 102nd Foot in succession to Lieutenant F. G. Lacon, retired. Dated 29th January 1876.

25th Foot, James Henry Erskine Reid, from the 19th Foot, in succession to Lieutenant C. G. Makellar, deceased Dated 29th January, 1876.

35th Foot, George Charles Pere Williams-Freeman from the 16th Foot, in succession to Lieutenant W. Tolson, promoted. Dated 29th January, 1876.

40th Foot, Frederick Canning Cortlandt Angelo, from the 98th Foot, vice F. A. Blyth, transferred to the 73rd Foot. Dated 29th January, 1876.

43rd Foot, Arthur George Burn from the 69th Foot, in succession to Lieutenant W. H Sim, deceased. Dated 29th January 1876

45th Foot, Napier Langford Pearse, from the 100th Foot in succession to Lieut. R. L. Edwards, transferred to the 106th Foot. Dated 29th January, 1876.

60th Foot, Gerald Charles Kitson, from the 1st Foot, in succession to Lieut. J. S Wynne Finch, transferred to the Royal Horse Guards. Dated 29th January. 1876.

Archibald, Edward Miles, from the 97th Foot in succession to Lieut W Tilden, promoted. Dated 29th

the Maharaja's removal from "the Palace of "his ancestors." When the Governor of Bombay visited Sattara a few weeks ago, he informed the "Maharaja" that the Secretary of State had sent out explicit orders for his removal from the Palace, which it is intended to convert into law courts; and this intimation has, we understand, excited much popular feeling in the Maharaja's favour. It seems a pity that the Chief could not have been left in occupation of the Palace. His claim to the Sovereignty of Sattara will never be forgotten by the Mahrattas, wherever he may be; and it only supplies him with a fresh grievance to turn him out of house and home. It is true that he is otherwise to be treted very kindly. Another Palace has been placed at his disposal, which he is to be allowed to furnish as he likes at the expense of the State; a pension of Rs. 5,000 a month has been secured to him; and a very liberal interpretation has been give to the term, "private patrimony" of the late Ranee, which comes to him by inheritance. But why mar this conciliatory and generous policy by one act of harshness over which the Chief, forgetting any benefits he may have received, will brood all his life long?

WE observe with regret a paragraph going the round of the Anglo-Indian newspapers to the effect that the Prince of Wales will take away from India presents to the value of fully half-a-million sterling. We are aware that in some native journals certain remarks have been freely made with regard to the character of the Prince's tour through India, and lately the immense riches which have been thrust upon him have become even in the bazaars a fruitful and bitter subject of conversation. When people see such news put into print they know precisely what it means. They know that it points to the insinuation of a public scandal. They feel that it has been invented to injure the character of the British rulers of India for disinterestedness and philanthropy. It is a pity that such paragraphs have found their way into print; but it is still more to be regretted that the slightest cause should ever have been given to any class of persons to believe and say openly that the Prince of Wales's tour in India has been concocted with the deliberate intention of swelling his private means. Before the Prince arrived in this country, stories preceded him about his intention to use the liberality of the natives of India to liquidate a portion of his private debts. In some quarters, not very friendly to the British Government, these tales have been believed and circulated with all the garniture of malice. Sneering inquiries with respect to the value of the presents given by His Royal Highness in exchange for the splendid gifts which have marked almost every step of his Indian tour are already being made. How can these inquiries be answered? If answered at all, it can only be admitted frankly that the Prince's return presents *are* vastly inferior to those he has received; if they are not answered, then the adverse critics of the Royal progress use the ominous silence as an argument in favour alike of their insinuations and assertions. It is notorious that the Native Princes have been vieing with each other in thrusting presents of great value upon the Prince. No list of these presents has been published. Very probably it never will be. We know that there is a reluctance to give any information to the public upon the subject. The special correspondent of the *Times*, who may be regarded as the recipient of all the secrets connected with the Prince's tour, says very little of the presents in his letters. If the English public are guided by these demi-official communications, they will think that the Prince has been receiving valuable gifts only here and there, and that the national grant would be sufficient after all to enable His Royal Highness to cope, as became the dignity of his rank, with the generosity of the natives of India. But on this point the letters of the *Times'* correspondent are apt to be misleading. He writes of the presents in gener terms, and occasionally mentions one of p ticular excellence; but he never enters in details, and never attempts to give an appro mate value of the presents—not one, but hea —which almost every Native Chief of any i portance has laid at the Prince's feet. But

tales will find ready credence. They will be sown broadcast over the face of the country; they will be amplified in their progress; they will eventually have results calculated to injure the character of the permanent remembrances in India of the Prince's visit. When Mr. Disraeli defended in the House of Commons the royal tour in India when it was first proposed he said he did not wish the Prince to come out to India on any other footing than that of being the Viceroy's guest, because if H. R. H. did otherwise the expense would be vast both to England and to India. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in his argument against Mr. Disraeli's proposition, expressly said he feared that circumstances would arise which would compel certain Native Chiefs to oppress their subjects in order to recoup themselves for their lavish expenditure upon the Prince. Has not the expenditure to the people of India taken place which Mr. Disraeli feared? Will Mr. Wilfrid Lawson's shrewdness not be justified? These, at all events, will be the views studiously disseminated by those who have created the suggestive paragraphs referring to the value of the presents received by the Prince, and His Royal Highness will probably be the sufferer in reputation through the neglect of the Government, which fixed the amount His Royal Highness should distribute in the shape of presents, to prescribe at the same time some decent limits to that profuse liberality of the Native Princes which is, we fear, in some cases, inspired by a too lively hope of favours to come.

THE SINCLAIR FUND.

WE are glad to say that a fair beginning has now been made with the work of collecting subscriptions for the children of the late Dr. Sinclair. There are many native gentlemen of wealth who knew Dr. Sinclair well, and who will no doubt be glad to contribute to this fund. The following subscriptions have been already promised :—

	Rs.
The Hon. the Chief Justice	100
" Mr. Justice West	50
F. Mathew, Esq.	50
G. S. Lynch, Esq.	50
J. O'Leary, Esq.	50
Rienzi Walton, Esq.	50

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 28TH JANUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Commander Woolcott, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 28th January on board. She left Southampton on January 22nd, Gibraltar 26th, Malta 30th, Port Said Feb. 3rd, Suez 6th, and Aden on the 10th. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Commander Evans, R N
Mrs Blair
Mr and Mrs Hare
Mrs Denneby
Miss Dennehy and maid
Brig Genl Kempster, Mrs Kempster, and 2 Misses Kempster
Col and Mrs Millett
Miss Justice
Mrs Grant, 3 children, and European servant

Mr A Killock
Mr R S Evans
Mr Crommelin
Mr Campbell
Mrs Sibthorpe
Mrs Smyth and infant
Lieut Hayley
Capt Charles R A
Mrs Sewell
Staff Surg O'Niol
Mr and Mrs Trevethick

FROM VENICE.

Mr Justice and Mrs Pinhey
Mr Pinhey, Jr
Miss Pinhey
Col and Mrs Davidson

Miss Davidson, 2 children, and servant
Mr and Mrs Stewart
Mr Maces
Col Beville, C B.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr and Mrs Costello and 2 children
Mr Jackson
Mr Coke

Capt Colquhoun
Mr Crawford
Lieut Col Davis
Mr Fleming.

FROM SUEZ—Mr J J Davis.

FROM ADEN—32 natives.

It may be remembered that the Pekin arrived here on the 4th November last after a very fast run out, on which occasion she brought the passengers ex Deccan, the latter vessel having broken down off Gibraltar. The Pekin then left England two days' late, but the Mails were landed within the contract time. In the present i , in consequence of a slight disarrangement the machinery, and through stress of vessel did not leave Southampton 22nd ult has therefore een by the

the statements. I can assure your readers that there is not a word of truth in either of them. Nor, in spite of the persistence with which the story is being repeated in the papers, and in society, is there the slightest foundation for the statement that the Queen intends shortly to abdicate.

The Government have not yet been able to find a seat for their new Solicitor-General, and they have also great difficulty in providing a candidate for Manchester, in the place of the late Mr. Callender.

There is a good deal of anger among the commercial classes with the Postal Telegraph Department for introducing special telegraph stamps, instead of postage stamps, for the sending of messages, and, further, for charging two pence for every telegraph receipt. The old telegraph companies gave receipts for nothing, and there seems to be no valid reason why the senders of messages should not, as heretofore, use postage stamps. The Department has recently had a difficult task in hand, in the shape of a gigantic telegraphic breakdown. A storm of wind and snow which traversed the country from the Bristol channel to the Wash broke down nearly every wire, and most of the telegraph posts, within that area. All communication between London and the north of England was entirely interrupted for nearly 24 hours. On this night week three special trains had to be sent with telegraphs from London to Liverpool and even now communication has not been entirely restored. It was in this same snow-storm that a terrible accident happened on the Great Northen Railway near Huntingdon, whereby some thirteen or fourteen persons lost their lives, the details of which you will doubtless give in another column.

I hear that Sir H. Montgomery, as well as Sir George Clerk, has resigned his seat at the India Council. This step has been long expected, as I mentioned to you some months ago. Sir Lewis Pelly is still talked of for one of the vacant posts, and it is expected that the other will be given to Sir H. W. Norman, who is shortly expected to return to England.

Dr. Kenealy has at length quitted Gray's Inn, and taken to the quiet precincts of Tavistock Square. On the 8th February the Magna Charta Association will assemble in the front of his house and escort him to Parliament. People who are ever on the look-out for amusement are expecting, I should rather say hoping, that his procession may come into collision with that of Royalty on its way to the House of Lords. This, however, is not probable, though it is by no means unlikely that the crowd may give Dr. Kenealy a warm reception. Kenealy's popularity is on the wane, and as he is about to take to the pulpit it would seem as though he had given up stumping in favour of "poor Sir Roger." The gospel according to Kenealy is to be preached for the first time on Easter Day. The Doctor's son, Ahmed, is trying to induce the Burnley people to accept him as a Parliamentary candidate, but after his County Court case at Hartlepool a new meaning has been given to the warning—"Billstickers, Beware"

"Old Pam" will soon be with us in Parliament Square—the newly-laid out piece of ground between Parliament Street and the Abbey. It is rather significant that, just at a time when a Parliamentary session is opening in which foreign subjects will play an unusually prominent part, the statue of Lord Palmerston will be raised within a few paces of his old seat in the House of Commons. Commenting on this subject the *Daily News* says :—"If bronze could change colour, one might almost expect the sturdy metal to turn pale when the debate comes forward upon Count Andrassy's Note, which brings Russia and England into a conjoint action at Constantinople; while we might almost look to see the famous Abolitionist Minister blush with shame and anger upon his pedestal when the Slave Circular is discussed in those halls over against him, and when it comes to his ears that the deck of a British man-o'-war shall be held no certain refuge for the fugitive slave. It is well to have this typical British statesman thus represented and recalled to the memory of his countrymen, especially in the times which are approaching, not for the sake of setting an example of aggressive policy abroad, but in order that British Ministers may be before all things British."

HOW TO MAKE CONSCRIPTION POPULAR IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the present threatening state of affairs in E ll thinking men gainst the great Conscription, e forces and stem is adopt- s; but so dis-

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 17TH FEB.

The Maharaja of Cashmere has released no less than 113 prisoners on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Jummoo.

Archdeacon Baly in his visitation address at Lahore, principally made reference to the "Mean White" question.

Colonel Fisher, on general duty at Mean Meer, has been appointed Commandant of the Fort of Shubkuddur on the frontier.

Some Afridis lately attacked a police post in British territory in Kotul-Kohat. The Afridis of the Hussenkheyl tribe have been forbidden to enter Peshawur.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16TH FEB.

The Sultan has issued a Decree, ordering the adoption of the Austrian scheme of Reforms in Turkey, and granting an Amnesty to those of the Insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina who would return to obedience to the Porte.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 16TH FEB.

The Cortes was opened yesterday.

Intelligence from the North states that the Royal Troops have routed the Carlists. The Alphonsists have since occupied Vergara.

COLLISION IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 16TH FEB., AFT.

A collision took place in the Suez Canal between the Zerbino, homeward bound, and the Abydos, outward bound to Bombay. Damages are being repaired at Port Said.

SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, 17TH FEB.

At a dinner in London yesterday given by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State in the Indian Department, made a speech eulogistic of India. He adverted to the high position of India, stating that among the cherished interests of the country the promotion of industry and commerce were matters of life and death. He also dwelt upon the change in public feeling during the last few months, and upon the desire manifested for some definite aim in our Foreign Policy. The Foreign Policy of England, he said, centres more and more on India whose people have resolved not to run the risk of tampering with countries through which the open road to India mainly depends.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 17TH FEB.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Bangalore, with the outward mails of 4th instant, left here for Bombay yesterday at 11-30 p.m.

The same Company's steamer Poona, for Galle and Calcutta, also left yesterday at half past two in the afternoon.

LONDON, 16TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4¼d
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105
Arrival—Empress.	
Departure—Stratchlyde.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17TH FEB., 8-10 A.M.

Mail Steamer Bokhara, from Calcutta, arrived.

[illegible]LLE, 17TH FEB., 8-29 A.M.

Mail Steamer C[illegible]om China, arrived.

T[illegible]ALLEE, 16TH FEB., 9-15.

Royal Y[illegible]om Calcutta, arrived.

Tuesday morning. The Enthronement of the Bishop was to take place on Thursday the 10th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

We (*Hour*) understand that writs, returnable in the Court of Queen's Bench have been served against Mr. Albert Grant and Mr. J. H. Puleston, M.P.; and that, concurrently with them, similar writs have been sent to America for service on Mr. Trenor William Park and the Honourable W. M. Stewart, in which the Emma Mining Company (Limited) claims for damages for fraudulent misrepresentations and concealments, and conspiracy to defraud the plaintiff company in respect of a sale of the Emma Mine; also to recover moneys alleged to be had and received by the defendants as and for purchase and promotion moneys thereupon.

THE *Invalide* publishes the following intelligence of the Russian force engaged at Andidshan in Central Asia:—"At Andidshan, where Abdurrhaman is instigating the population of the neighbourhood to resist the Russian troops, the enemy's forces, according to an authoritative estimate, number 10,000 cavalry, 5,000 Sarbazens, and 15,000 of the inhabitants well armed. Perceiving that it is indispensably necessary to disperse these hostile bands and inflict exemplary chastisement upon Andidshan, Major-General Scobeleff has resolved, in the event of a warning proclamation to the people proving ineffectual, to take Andidshan by force of arms. He was to proceed to storm the place on the 3rd of January." The Russians captured Andidshan very shortly after this information was published.

THE Portuguese Gazette (*Diario do Governo*) has published an official statement noticing the arrival of Lieutenant Cameron at Benguella, on the 8th of December last. According to this report he was at once visited by the Governor of the Province, who informed him he had received express orders from home to render every assistance, and supply him with any funds he might require, and, at the same time, he placed the official residence at his disposal. The state of Cameron's health was such as to cause anxiety, and all the medicines ordered by the physician who attended him were supplied gratuitously from the hospital dispensary. His followers, who were numerous, and all natives of Zazibar, were accommodated in the old Government House, and supplied with all they required, to the amount of about £73 sterling. On the 19th of December, Lieutenant Cameron was received in Angola by Governor-General Andrade, who gave him all the assistance in his power. The Lieutenant took up his quarters in the Consul's house, and his followers, fifty-six Arabs, were lodged in the fortress of San Miguel.

OPINIONS on Municipal matters in Calcutta differ very materially. Two meetings of the inhabitants were held on Saturday last. At one meeting, called by the League, the following is the first paragraph of the memorial adopted to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. Temple:—"That your memorialists feel deeply grateful for the liberality with which your Honour's Government has conceded an elective Municipal constitution for this city. They are well aware of the complex character of the experiment, and feel sure that it will never succeed as it ought, unless watched over by the favourable solicitude of your Government." At the other meeting called by the British Indian Association the memorial begins as under:—"That your memorialists have perused the Calcutta Municipal Bill as provisionally settled by Your Honour's Council for making laws and regulations, and are grieved to find that the Constitution provided in it is imperfect and inadequate as a measure of self-government, inasmuch as it vests the Government with a power for interference and control which are not compatible with a healthy and independent administration of the Municipality and tends to render the voice of the rate-payers in the management of their affairs even more ineffective than it is under the existing system."

H. E. the Governor's Garden Party at Parell yesterday evening was very numerously attended. A little after seven o'clock, when most of the visitors were coming away, the horses in the mail phaeton of Major Hall, of Colaba, became restive, and backed the carriage into the ditch about half way down the road from Government House to the Parell main road. One of the horses kicked his hind legs over the splinter bar and could not be extricated [illegible] the gharry and horse stuck across th[illegible] causing a complete block which [illegible] half an hour. Finally, with t[illegible] mechanics, the splinter ba[illegible] the horse set free. The po[illegible] thoroughly frightened, inst[illegible] the road, suddenly turned [illegible] crowd of people standin[illegible] carriages standi[illegible] of Governm[illegible] one open

were killed, and twenty more or less seriously injured, one of whom has since died. The accident is thought to have been caused by the snow obscuring the danger signals, or so blocking them that they would not act. It is supposed that no persons were killed in the first collision, nor have any passengers in the down express died. The whole of the thirteen dead were passengers by the Scotch express, who were either unrescued from the ruins, or were caught unawares by the second train.

AN unusual scene took place in Grant Road Theatre on Wednesday night. While the performance was going on, the sounds of whacking were heard throughout the building. At first everybody supposed it belonged to a part of the play on the stage; but the sounds of violent scuffling in the dress circle drew attention to a scene which in novelty and realism far surpassed the efforts of the stage performers. An old white headed man was seen struggling with a young fellow, who was beating him with a stick and crying out, "I'll teach you to insult defenceless women! I'll teach you—whack!—I'll teach you"—whack! whack! As it looked probable that the old man would be killed in the hands of his assailant, a number of gentlemen in the dress circle at once rushed to the rescue and hustled the cudgeller out of the Theatre, where he was introduced to the police. It appears that the old man who was assaulted is Mr. G. B. Lewis, the manager of the present Theatrical Company, and that the assaulter is one of the actors. The fiery young man had been performing only a short time before he committed the assault, and it is presumed that he must have slipped off the stage between the acts actuated with the ambition of making a greater name for himself in his performances off the stage than he is able to make in the course of his professional duties. Be that as it may. Without entering into the merits of the quarrel between the manager and his subordinate, we have only to say that the inmates of the dress circle of our Theatre would be much more comfortable if the actors could contrive to reserve their terrific combats for the green-room, and that in any case it is not quite proper for hot-blooded young heroes to belabour hoary-headed old men with walking sticks. The old men cannot possibly like it, and it does not amuse the public much.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT delivered his annual address to his constituents at Birmingham on Saturday evening (January 22). The meeting was held in the Town Hall, and between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present. Rumours of an intended disturbance were freely circulated before the meeting, but although there were two amendments proposed to the vote of confidence—one having reference to the convict Orton, and the other to the action of the borough members upon the labour representation question—both were almost unanimously rejected. Mr. Bright spoke of the past session as "a session of small measures," and of the recess as a period of great discussion upon those measures. He asked to be excused from speaking of the loss of the Vanguard, the fugitive slave circular, and "the great Stock Exchange transaction in which the Government has been concerned." Upon the second of these he said:—"That question is not so entirely easy as many of our friends have supposed, but the question which has always presented itself to me when I have heard anything about it, or thought anything about it, is this, Why could not the Government let it alone?" Mr. Bright devoted a large portion of his speech to criticising Lord Derby's address to the Conservative working men of Edinburgh, remarking in passing that these "Conservative working men" were never at home at election time. Lord Derby had spoken of the prosperity of the working classes at the present time, and what he had said was true; but the working classes owed no thanks to Lord Derby's party, who had resisted all the measures which had brought their prosperity about.

Vanity Fair has the following remarks on a recent Police case in Bombay:—"The rule of the British rough in India has not been affected advantageously by the visit of the Prince. A certain Mr. Lee-Warner, who holds an official position in Bombay, while driving his dog-cart through the town found a native carriage in his way, and called out to the driver to move. The driver either could not, or, at any rate, did not move, upon which Mr. Lee-Warner struck him 'once or twice' with his whip. The driver appears to have taken his whipping submissively, but a Parsee sitting beside him very naturally returned the whipping, and at last there was a free fight, in which Mr. Lee-Warner got pretty well hustled. If this had occurred in the streets of London the original aggressor would have been severely handled, but in Bombay things are different, and the magistrate, Mr. Cooper, who had to decide upon the case, although he was constrained to declare that Mr. Lee-W[illegible]er 'acted wrongly i[illegible]ng

Margary, at Manwyne, in China, died at Weston-super-Mare on Friday last (Jan. 21.) The deceased never recovered the shock of his son's violent death. Shortly after he received the terrible news he was seized with a paralytic stroke; this was in a few months succeeded by another, and this again by a third, which has terminated fatally. Henry Joshua Margary was born in 1811, entered the Hon. East India Company's Military College, Addiscombe, in 1827, and in 1830 obtained a commission in the Bombay Engineers, having passed out of the College at the head of the list of candidates, and having received the good-conduct sword. The "Bombay Army List, 1856," under war services, has the following:—"Major H. J. Margary served in the Mahratta campaign in 1844, was commanding Engineer at the siege of Samnughur, and first mounted the breach at the storming of the fort; was Field Engineer of the Scinde Reserve force during the war in Afghanistan, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services; was at the capture of Boodurghur, and was the only Engineer officer under fire there from daylight until 2 p.m., with 60 men from the 3d, 16th, 20th and 23rd Madras Regiments, under Lieutenants Mardel and Augustus Layard." On his first joining his corps in India, the deceased officer was for seven years under canvas, during which time he was often struck down by fever. He retired from the Army in 1863 with the rank of Major-General after 33 years' service. General Margary married in 1839 Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Brownlow Villiers Layard, rector of Uffington, in Lincolnshire, sometime private chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. By her he leaves surviving him a family of three sons and nine daughters. His second son died from fever shortly after joining his regiment in India.

IN the City article of the *Times* of Jan. 28th, the following remarks occur concerning the fall in the value of silver:—

The continuous fall in the value of silver, and its effect, in combination with other influences, such as the depression in the Indian trade, upon the Indian exchange, engage from day to day more serious attention. On each occasion for some time past, upon which the India Council has allotted the fortnightly amount of bills that are purchased by tender, the rate has declined. The fall is at once telegraphed to India, and the price of silver there declines, which again reacts on the exchange, and by this see-saw process the one is incessantly dragging down the other, there being no counteracting influence of sufficient force in present circumstances. This depression in the exchange, it need hardly be said, is a serious matter not only to the Indian Government, but to the large number of persons whose incomes are directly affected by the fall in the exchange value of the rupee. The last issue of India bills amounted to £700,000, and the loss the Government is incurring by each fresh decline in the exchange may be gathered from the fact that a fall of 3-16 of a penny per rupee is equivalent in the above amount to £2,000. In the present reduced condition of the export Indian trade there is less money to be sent out, and hence the reason to some extent for the larger amounts drawn, especially at this time of the year, when there are heavy amounts of interest to be paid to the guaranteed stockholders, apart from the large amount in pensions, &c., paid to residents in this country. It is evident, likewise, that the further the exchange declines the larger is the amount to be drawn. With reference more particularly to silver, and the influence which the condition and prospects of that market have had for some time past and still have on the Indian exchanges, it was evident already in the middle of last year what would be the probable course of events, and the predictions have been fully verified. The price of the metal had fallen considerably in July last as a result of its demonetization in Europe, of the large supplies offered in the markets of France and Holland from Germany, and of the extraordinary production of the Californian and South American mines. Since then it has been very difficult to find a vent for any large amounts of silver, France having remained comparatively closed, besides being allowed to coin but a small amount of silver per day, and latterly having coined none at all under the Monetary Convention, until the end of the year. Russia for some time past has not purchased silver in this country, her requirements being probably satisfied easily enough on the Continent while Austria's wants are very trifling. This market has therefore had to look to Spain and India as the chief buyers. The former has absorbed a considerable quantity, but as there has been no revival in the Continental demand, the chief hope has been India. The position of the market now is that bar silver is quoted only 55d. per ounce, and the Indian exchange has fallen to 1s. 9 7-16d. per rupee. The demand for any other quarter than India has entirely fallen off, and this market is kept open only by the gradual reduction in the price Without some special inquiry, it is expected the price must continue to fall, and various suggestions are consequently being made with a view to arrest the decline. It is improbable that the abolition of the duty of 1s. 6d. per ounce on manufactured silver would do much to remedy the evil, but if the Indian Government were to raise a temporary loan on this side to meet their requirements a very favourable effect would be produced on the silver market and also on the Indian exchange.

THE PORT TRUST ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF TH[illegible]OMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Verily the ebb of t[illegible] Trustees' funds has commenced, for, like the d[illegible]g man in the fable who laid hold of the last [illegible] to save himself, the Trustees are leaving no s[illegible]unturned to replenish their coffers to meet their [illegible]y to Government. As if the traffic from the pri[illegible]rves which they have

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A hack buggy driver, named Supatee Anundrow, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for cruelly torturing his horse.

THE BAND OF THE 2ND QUEEN'S.—The Band of the 2nd Queen's will *not* play this evening at the Esplanade Band Stand, as its services will be required at the Ball at the Byculla Club, which takes place to-night.

THE ALLEGED BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Mark Boyce *versus* Thomas Counsel. This case, on being called on for hearing yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the parties not being present, the case was struck out.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL IN BOMBAY.—Arrangements have, we are glad to learn, been made which will render impossible the repetition of the distressing incident of last Sunday evening, when no Protestant clergyman could be found to bury at Sewree an officer of the P. and O. Company who had died that morning.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo labourer, named Dhew Vejoo, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to an aggregate term of eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction, on being convicted on four separate charges of obtaining four sums of money under false pretences by passing brass jewellery as genuine gold articles.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.—Rama Govind, for stealing two gold rings belonging to Jamsetjee Merwanjee, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ragoo Jettoo, for stealing an iron tire of a wheel, the property of Heerchund Kairoo, was sentenced to be flogged fifteen stripes.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.—The total number of deaths registerd yesterday from small-pox were 25, of whom 12 were Hindoos, 9 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, 2 native Christians, and 1 African. These deaths occurred in the following districts, viz:—Fort, 2; Market 2; Oomercaddy, 4; Dhongree, 2; Dhobi Talao 2; Bhooleshwur, 2; Kharra Talao, 3; Khetwady, 1; Mazagon, 2; Camateepoora, 4; Parell 1.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—A Khoja, named Wullee Geega, has reported to the police that on the night of Wednesday last he was lying asleep on the verandah of a house belonging to one of his relatives at Chinch Bunder 2nd Lane, and while he was so asleep, some person stole from his pocket a silver watch by John Jones, No. 1148 and a gold chain (Albert) attached. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th February 1876 was Rs. 26,93,524; add Rs. 41,854 silver received during the week. Rs. 1,56,000 in new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 25,79,378. There is in addition 17,302 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a girl, named Gya, aged six years. The deceased, it appears, on the day previous was injured in the head by a portion of a wall having fallen upon her at a house in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, which is in course of erection, and expired on admission into the hospital. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a portion of a wall having accidentally fallen upon her."

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.—A Circus is always amusing, especially to the juvenile portion of the community, and though the Great Indian Circus makes no pretensions to very grand acrobatic and gymnastic feats, there are one or two clever performers, who for their age, being youths of 13 or 14, perform very well. The best of them is young Hassein who stands on a globe nearly as big as himself, runs it round the Circus and then up two steep inclined planes and down them again very skilfully. The audience is not large but every one seemed to be amused.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th February, was 520, being 161 more than in the preceding week, 56 more than the total of the week ending 16th February 1875, and 172 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 142, or 24 more than last week, against 4 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 16 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 40·91.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

STEWARDS.—Colonel J. C. Graves, C.B., F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Colonel M. W. Willoughby, C. E. Benn, Esq., and Major O. Probyn, Honorary Secretary.

CERTAINLY the best day's sport in connection with the present race meeting was afforded yesterday, although two of the six races in the programme resulted each in a walk over, the whole of the other four resulted in fairly close contests. Dutchman beat Syrian in

A COWARDLY AND BRUTAL ASSAULT ON BOARD THE SHIP PERSIA.

ON Wednesday evening, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, the boatswain of the British ship Persia, named Fredrick Peck, was assaulted in a most brutal and cowardly manner by five of the crew of that ship. The circumstances of the assault appear to be briefly these. On the evening in question the boatswain Peck was invited into the forecastle to have a game of cards by some of the crew. Peck accepted the invitation. No sooner was he in the forecastle than one of the crew asked him for his knife to cut up some tobacco, which he gave. Five of the crew, namely, Fitzgerald, Jones, Petterick, Carrol and M'Leod at once pounced upon Peck and belaboured him with blows and an unmerciful beating, during which one of the men put out the light that was burning in the forecastle. Peck being a powerful man managed to extricate himself from his assailants, and breaking through the bulkshead that separated the forecastle from the between decks, effected his escape to his own quarters in the body of the ship on the main deck. The cause of this assault is supposed to have arisen from Peck having given evidence recently in the Police Court for the prosecution of two of the crew for refusal of duty, on which occasion they were cautioned and sent on board by the presiding Magistrate. The five assailants, as above mentioned, were on the following morning (yesterday) made over to the Police and were charged before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, with assaulting Fredrick Peck.

Mr. Hore (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended and pleaded not guilty.

On the case being proceeded with, the first prisoner, Thomas Fetzgerald, applied to the Magistrate for a postponement in order to procure counsel for the defence. His Worship acceding to this request, postponed the hearing to this day.

A SCENE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Harry Burton, a professional actor, was charged, at the instance of Mr. G. B. Lewis, with assulting him at the Grant Road Theatre on the night of the 16th instant.

The defendant on being charged, said—I plead guilty your Worship, and I beg to add that it was committed under great provocation. Mr. Lewis had thought proper to insult a young and unprotected lady (whose name I need not mention) while in the presence of his wife and alone. I offer to pay the penalty.

The Magistrate—I should like to know the extent of the provocation.

The case was then proceeded with.

George Benjamin Lewis, on oath, deposed—I am the proprietor of the Dramatic Company now performing at the Grant Road Theatre. The defendant was employed by me on the stage as an actor. Last night at 10 o'clock, I was sitting in the dress circle, when the defendant came suddenly behind and laid hold of me by the neck and struck me three or four times with a stick which was broken by the blows. At this time the Police, seeing the assault, came up and arrested the defendant. (Mr. Inspector Chislett was here called and stated that in the confusion the stick could not be found.) I was sitting watching the performance. The defendant said nothing to me while he struck me. I had not had any disagreement with him before this occasion. The defendant has been in my service for five or six months, and during that time I have not had any disagreement with him. I have no marks to speak of.

Defendant here made the following statement:—I struck the complainant with a light Malacca cane because he had given me provocation indirectly, by using abusive and disgusting language to a young lady of the company with whom I had been out on the previous night. The abusive and disgusting language was not used to the young lady in my presence by the complainant.

The Magistrate to defendant—He did not give you any provocation. That is just what I wanted to know. Have you anything more to say.

Defendant—Mr. Lewis said I had never spoken to him.

Magistrate—That does not matter.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the conduct of the defendant towards the complainant was no doubt very aggravating. Viewing it as to the place, time, and circumstances of the assault, it showed that the defendant had deliberately and premeditatedly committed an assault on the complainant, without any direct provocation whatever. Considering the age of the complainant, and the fact that he was subjected to this gross treatment in the presence of the whole audience, and during the progress of the performance, his Worship could not inflict a less penalty than a fine of Rs. 40.

Mr. Lewis here intimated to his Worship that he did not wish to retain the services of the defendant in his employ.

The Magistrate said—I have nothing to do as to that matter, with regard to which you can do as you please. Here the matter ended.

BOMBAY MERCANTILE MARINE REGATTA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE O[illegible] CAPTAIN G. T. ROBINSON, I. N., SUPERINTE[illegible]ENT OF MARINE.
February [illegible]3rd, 1876.

A SUIT BY THE BEGUM OF B AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY PANY.

THE hearing of the suit brought by Her the Begum of Bhopal against the G. I. P. Company to recover Rs. 64,655 for the loss of j gold and silver articles, wearing apparel and o perty belonging to Her Highness and followe were destroyed by fire in a railway waggon in ber 1872, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Bayley at the High Court. Mr. Latham, with M and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Jeffer Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The H Scoble, with Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the Company.

Mahomed Shaw was further cross-examined Hon. Mr. Scoble.

Mahomed Fouzdar Khan examined by Mr. I accompanied the Begum to Bombay in No 1872. I received orders from Mahomed Akba the assistant magistrate, when the Begum wa to proceed to Surat; in consequence of which I ed in making up bundles and packages of the belonging to the men who were directed to pro Bhopal. The goods consisted of jewellery, orna clothing, &c. I saw no matches, match boxes, flasks, candles, or any other combustible artic there were any in the bundles, I should have them; but there were none. I got no compen from the Begum, because I had no property of m the luggage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I saw the co of every box and every bundle, and every art every box and every bundle with my own eyes.

Mr. Scoble—I need not ask any more.

To the Court—I cannot recollect how many and bundles there were.

Syed Sujat Hoosein examined by Mr. Latham in the service of the Begum, a writer employed police department. In November 1872 I came the Begum to Bombay. Our assistant mag Mahomed Akbar Khan, gave me orders to mak of the property of those who were about to to Bhopal. I was ordered by Akbar to write to his dictation and I did [illegible] which had been furnished to him. He read me the names of articles which were brought and I wrote them down. The latter portion o list (produced) was written by me in Bomb that occasion. The first portion appears to the handwriting of Moulvie Allaoodin. Th contains the names of the articles of man separately. The part of the list which I was written exactly as Akbar Khan dictated the bundles which were tied up were sealed. a single bundle remained without being sealed. were boxes of goods also; and padlocks were put them, and they were also sealed and wrappe I got Rs. 133-3-3 for the goods I lost. I was ex ed on oath as to the value of my property. examined by the vizier in the presence of the B My name stands eighth on this list (produced.) my own signature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—The firs referred to contains a list of my articles at pe The first 19 pages of the list were written by A[illegible]odin, and during that time I was writing out tickets.

Mahomed Allaoodin said—I accompanied the Begum to Bombay in November 1872. I am sheristedar of the Adawlut at Bhopal. I got orders with regar to the Begum's property from Akbar Khan wrote out at Akbar Khan's dictation a list of perty that was to be sent to Bhopal. was taking up each article in his hand its name as he looked at it; and I wr name as he dictated. I wrote exactly a nothing more, nothing less. The first p list is written by me, the first 19 pages. the list was written by Moonshee Suj Akbar Khan, after examination, sealed e with his own seal. I saw no matches, mat gunpowder, cartridges, candles, or any co articles among the goods. I should have seen there were any, because they were all packed my eyes. I lost goods of the value of Rs. 252-2 got compensation to that amount. I was sw in the presence of the Begum. I got whole value for the new kit and half value for the old kit.

To the Court—It was a judicial investigation in presence of the vizier and the Begum. If any one gave an exaggerated value of his goods, he was liable to be punished. He would have lost his credit, and would either have been suspended or dismissed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hart—There were some flower pots with plants belonging to the Begum put into the waggon in which the goods were placed. There were boxes and bundles, and the plants, and nothing else.

To the Court—The waggon contained the kit belonging to the Begum as well as the followers.

Ibrahim Beg examined by Mr. Leith—I am in the service of the Begum of Bhopal and am dorogah of the Farash-khana, *i. e.* superintendent of the tent department. I accompanied the Begum to Bombay in November 1872. After the Begum left for Surat, I went with the kit to the Byculla railway station. I was present when a conversation took place on the morning of the 21st November, the day we left Bombay, between the station master and our men. Five persons of our party, including myself, went into the station. The other four persons were Moonshee Mahomed Amjud, Lalla Shewlal, Shaik Mahomed Soobedar, and Foolchund, assistant treasurer. The conversation took place in a room where they sit and write; and Shewlal acted as our spokesman. He said to

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im. An attorney's clerk ness, who exclaimed "Oh! glasses; they are short they are long sighted. ood-naturedly handed his as thereby enabled to read

his is my seal to the item; mount I received from the e Koran in the presence hing was of the costliest mine, which was in my Rs. 100. I made payments monies awarded as com-

rt—When we complained nly three carriages being id for four, he said "get the train will start, and lose your fare." We were November 1872, but no From Burda we went to st or 2nd December 1872. station master at Khundwa inspector was also a Euro- im if I saw him again, be- milar faces. (A laugh.) I

sepoys and havildars who r my orders. The sepoys any firearms save a musket no orders to carry a pistol. spear; but no guns or o Bombay for the purpose Lord Sahib; they did not hting; and they therefore ith them. The guns were guns. I am quite sure the or shot with them, because day in Bombay as well as ought no cartridges with ing? They had no powder ther on their coming to or ever saw any combustible of any of them; and when things to Akbar Khan. I im. I can say that there in their kit. There were t or theirs. I smoke neither The sepoys never smoke oke their hookahs at their taken there were no hookahs no candles? We burn oil le's statement that candles, ustibles were found in the is false. Our sepoys get ten years' service they get troopers get Rs. 24 a month have to keep the horses. a month. None of the men such combustible things as they did I should have seen e all in a line. nd the Court adjourned until

OTHER EXTRACTS.

INTELLIGENCE.

News, Jan 28.)

rne, C.S.I., will accompany private secretary.

strian Note will be presented bruary, though whether by the ined or acting singly is not

ment is giving additional proof t down the insurrection in Bos- d the spirits of the insurgents, are proportionately rising. condition, a conspiracy having ede Prince Milan because he e in favour of the insurgents. proclaimed its sympathy with

he French Senate are now e departments of the Seine and eems to be between the parti- nd the supporters of a progres-

e eminent comedian, who had nd as Kean in Dumas's play, e "Talma of the Boulevards," at the age of seventy-eight.

Spanish Cortes are over, and o one numerical majority in t.

y the Spanish Government, Powers to whom the Ameri- Cuba was addressed, to the

that immediately the Carlist d troops will be sent to Cuba

report to the Emperor recent- English statesmen raised 's appointment as Ambassa- nim's son writes to say that the German Chancellor had and what those objections

s of the illness both of the elli. The Pope is again in ardinal has never been ill at

with ideas associated with personal cunning and dishonesty—such as some American statesmen, at any rate, are really supposed to be capable of. The honourable gentleman who invented the phrase and the right honourable gentlemen who have adopted it, certainly have an advantage here.

Their next point, that even from a commercial point of view the purchase was a bad one, is not so promising. To make anything of it, you must first silence all respectable authority on the matter, and you must then subject facts and figures either to misstatement or some convenient process of selection. The first of these things is not to be done at all; the second can only succeed partially, and for a time. Indeed, it has been tried already, and has been found not to succeed. On the whole, the Opposition is not likely to make much of this argument; but it may be useful to make up a "thirdly."

Now we come to the grand attack. It will be opened by this skirmishing assertion: "You have no right to buy shares in a mere commercial undertaking, and the House of Commons ought to sanction no such use of public money." Answer: "The bargain was not made for mere commercial purposes." Rejoinder all along the line: "No? For political purposes? Then what political purposes? We have a right to a full explanation of the policy we are asked to subsidize, and demand that in a case like this there shall be no motives concealed till they are sprung upon the country in Heaven knows what kind of adventure."

From a party point of view this looks like a very hopeful demand. For seemingly it must either be evaded or conceded. If evaded, then what an opportunity will there be for the rhetoric of astonishment, indignation, and unyielding constitutionalism! If conceded, what pitfalls will open at once before the feet of the explanatory Minister! For it happens—and we all know it—that even in candid constitutional England foreign policy at this or that moment, in this or that direction, may be dictated by considerations that will not bear exposition in the public prints. In the conduct of foreign affairs, it is sometimes advisable not to let everybody know precisely all you think, all you foresee, all you prefer to anticipate or to guard against. When a given step is taken, there may be no present reasons for taking it at all. There may be only a possibility of reasons in the distance, which, if openly assigned, might lead to we know not what requests for explanations from abroad, to say nothing of the screaming of peacemongers at home. All this is perfectly well known, we say, to Mr. Forster, Sir William Harcourt, and a half dozen other chiefs of the Liberal party, who are preparing to "speak" on this important question. But though they know it, and though they know full well what forcing a Foreign Minister to publish his motives may amount to, on this occasion they do not propose to refrain from the attempt. They do not intend to refrain from it because, in the spirit which this "transaction" evoked at home, and in its obvious effect upon the world at large, they see not only a success for the present Cabinet but a reproach to members of the late Cabinet. When from all quarters they heard loud expressions of satisfaction that Mr. Disraeli's Government had taken this step, they heard at the same time that it was precisely the sort of thing which the late Government had neither the foresight nor the pluck to do. Of course this was a grievous hearing. Popularity won by gentlemen on the other side is never pleasant still more galling is it when it is won at our own expense, and amid "groans" for our own opposite view of affairs. That is the position in which the Gladstonian chiefs found themselves at the end of November; and they do not like it; and they are resolved—naturally enough, perhaps—to do their best and their worst to spoil the success of political adversaries already too strong for them. Whether in doing so they may overstep the limit of patriotic conduct is a question they cannot afford to consider. Therefore they propose to put on an innocent face, and demand the publication of political motives without having any more need of explanation than is felt by the rest of the world. If, as we have already said, explanation is denied, then they will have a grand opportunity for invective and for any conceivable display of alarm. If it be granted, then it will go hard but somehow the Government will become involved in difficulties with other Cabinets, and a like display of alarm can be made at the same time.

Luckily, however, it is possible to foil these tactics. A direct answer can be given to the question, What are your political motives? and one that the Opposition must receive with respect and foreign Powers without even a pretext of dissatisfaction. This answer was so well set forth in last week's *Saturday Review* that we cannot do better than transcribe it:—

"It is not improbable that the English holdings, including the shares now belonging to the Government, may exceed one-half of the capital. Whatever may be the protection, it will be impossible to regard the company henceforth as a French association. The controversy on tonnage abundantly illustrated the inconvenience arising from the zeal of the French Government in promoting the objects of the company. During a correspondence which extended over two years, every successive French Minister earnestly defended the interests of the company against shipowners and freighters, while every other maritime State in Europe, with the exception of Russia, contested M. de Lesseps' right to augment his charges. The relations between France and England, which are on all other questions friendly and cordial, in the course of the discussion occasionally deviated into asperity. If the dispute had arisen in the days of the Empire, or at a time when the two Governments were divided on issues of general policy, it is highly probable that grave difficulties would have occurred. At one time M. de Lesseps made speeches to the members of the French colony at Port Said which seemed to threaten an appeal to force. As it was impossible that he could affect to levy war on his own account, it was naturally conjectured that he hoped for assistance from the

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BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
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THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea." and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

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Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a CONSIGN-

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. MATHESON & Co., for their Fleet.
MESSRS. WATTS, MILBURN & Co., do.
MESSRS. McGREGOR, GOW & Co., for their fleet.
MESSRS. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co, do.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

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MESSRS. WACHTER & Co ....Epernay.
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MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. are Shippers of Champagne for H. M. The Queen, His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and the

LONDON TRADE.

MEMO.

The amount of Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets, Rs. 2.
„ Burgundies, Rs. 2.
„ German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
„ Sherries and Ports, Rs 3.
„ Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
„ Spirits, Rs. 8.
„ Cordials Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.
This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	28	30
„ RAUZAN		23	25
„ PALMER		20	22
„ LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	17	19
„ St. JULIEN		15	17
„ CANTENAC		13	15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½
PAUILLAC	7½	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	6 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
„ RAUZAN	200	385
„ PALMER	175	340
„ LAROSE	140	265
ST JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
ST. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine ......white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CARTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	
HOCK NONPARE[illegible] quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATE[illegible] choice	29	31
„ EXCELLE[illegible]NE	24	26
MOSELLE NONPA[illegible] the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCAT[illegible]ood body	29	31
„ EXCELL[illegible]VINE	24	26

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

All in Bond in India,

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS.

	In Bond. Qrs.		Pts.	
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33	0	—	
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	0	26	0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	0	22	0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	0	18	0
SACRAMENTAL WINES Malaga	20	0	—	

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
„ black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

	In Bond.	
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36 &	26
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ...... yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16	0
Do. in Flasks	9	0
Do. ½ Flasks	5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	18	13
FIELDS GIN	13	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	...
„ „ 2	7-8	148	...
„ „ 3	6-0	111	...
„ „ 4	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for Ditto .... 1 Gall Rs. 1 8 Each
Do. do. do. .... 2 „ „ 2 0 „
Do. do. do. .... 4 „ „ 2 8 „

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CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......10 to	16	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits	30	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0
Dressing Gowns......9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do.	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	[illegible]
Gents' Under Vests 3 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8	8
Warm do. „	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm......9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ......each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds......10 to	15	0
Rezais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ......From	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ......12-8 to	23	
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladie's Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8

	Rs.	a.
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags all sizes ......5 to	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do ......4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars	0	12
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ......1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4	0

	Rs.	a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	8	[illegible]
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do.	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. Strops — 3-8 to	5	8
Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1	12
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Overland Chairs, best Beech ......6 to	12	

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

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MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

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FASHIONABLE HATS.

THORPE & Co. receive Monthly Supplies of all the NEW SHAPES, from the best Makers only, LIGHT and DURABLE HATS, in

- BLACK DRESS.
- DRAB SHELL.
- BLACK STIFF FELT, low round crown.
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- BLACK STIFF FELT, high square crown.
- BLACK FELT SOFT.
- BLACK FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
- WHITE FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
- BROWN FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
- TWEED TRAVELLING and SMOKING CAPS

HAWKS' REGULATION HELMETS.
ELLWOODS' REGULATION HELMETS.
ELLWOOD'S HUNTING HELMETS, low Crown White.
ELLWOOD'S HUNTING HELMETS, low Crown Brown Flax.

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